WEST Search History

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DATE: Monday, April 12, 2004

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		DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ	
☐	L22	118 and L21	9
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☐	L17	358/1.1	1257
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☐	L13	(358/1.12 or 3581.15 or 358/1.14 or 358/2.1 or 358/1.16)![CCLS]	1555
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☐	L11	(concurrent$ or contempor$ or simultaneous$) near3 process$ near5 (print$ adj job)	11
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☐	L10	(concurrent$ or contempor$ or simultaneous$) near3 process$ near5 (print$ adj job)	17
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☐	L4	(concurrent$ or contempor$ or simultaneous$) near3 process$ near5 print$	530
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☐	L1	print$ near3 control$	41842

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

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L10: Entry 5 of 17   File: USPT   Jul 15, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6594031 B1
TITLE: Printer control unit and method, a record medium recording a printer control program and a printer system

Detailed Description Text (53):
The invention copes with a plurality of print requests issued to the printers at a time, providing simultaneous processing of the print jobs for avoiding increased printing time. This permits a plurality of printers in connection via a network to be controlled without adding a large memory.

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L10: Entry 6 of 17   File: USPT   Apr 22, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6552816 B1
TITLE: Printing system and printer

Brief Summary Text (11):
Further another object of the present invention is to enable a printer to receive
plural print jobs and simultaneously process each job.

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L10: Entry 7 of 17   File: USPT   Apr 8, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6545766 B1
TITLE: Printer having a print management device for interrupting print jobs during
intermediate data generation

Brief Summary Text (37):
The printing device includes a plural number of output trays. The print management
means delivers the results of the printing of the print jobs concurrently processed
to those output trays.

Brief Summary Text (38):
Therefore, the printing device can concurrently process a plural number of print
jobs and deliver the printing results to the output trays concurrently.

Brief Summary Text (40):
This feature enables the printing device to concurrently process the plural print
jobs received through the input interfaces.

Detailed Description Text (13):
In either printing device, a plural number of data reception processes are
concurrently carried out to receive print jobs and print data associated therewith
from the host computers H.

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L10: Entry 8 of 17   File: USPT   Feb 4, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6515755 B1
TITLE: Image forming apparatus, system, and method having an anti-counterfeiting
function

Detailed Description Text (11):
The print-server-interface circuit 205 functions as a print-data-receiving device
for receiving print-data via the network N. In the preferred embodiment, the
circuit 205 exchanges command and status data with the print-server S and receives
from the print-server S print-data to be printed out by the printing module 300.
The server interface circuit 205 is also capable of directly connecting to the
network N, omitting the print-server S, when the number of print jobs, which have
to be simultaneously processed by the control module 200, is limited, such as, for
example, less than five print jobs.

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L10: Entry 10 of 17   File: USPT   Jan 23, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6177934 B1
** See image for **Certificate of Correction** **
TITLE: Server device and image processing device

Detailed Description Text (481):
In accordance with the third server image processing method of the present
invention, as described above, the concurrent processing order of printing jobs or
scanner jobs of the respective image I/O apparatuses are controlled based upon the
priority of the inputs following image I/O instructions from different type host
computers (respective work stations 2001, 2007, 2012), so that the order of image
information I/O processings from the host computers are freely satisfactorily
controlled.

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L20: Entry 1 of 38   File: USPT   Feb 3, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6687022 B1
TITLE: Multiple simultaneous access

Detailed Description Text (355):
We assume that the host graphics system renders images and graphics to a nominal
resolution specified by the printer driver, but that it allows the printer driver
to take control of rendering text. In particular, the graphics system provides
sufficient information to the printer driver to allow it to render andposition text
at a higher resolution than the nominal device resolution.

Field of Search Class/SubClass (1):
358/1.1

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L22: Entry 1 of 9   File: USPT   Sep 16, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6621918 B1
TITLE: Teleradiology systems for rendering and visualizing remotely-located volume data sets

Brief Summary Text (9):
There are many volume data rendering/visualization systems (including software and hardware). Prior art includes U.S. Pat. 4,737,921 by Goldwasser et al., U.S Pat. No. 5,649,173 by Lentz, and many related patents. In order to improve the graphics performance, the current volume data rendering/visualization systems have been designed as local dedicated systems, rather than as network based systems.

Brief Summary Text (10):
Currently, volume data rendering and visualization can only be done when the data to be rendered as well as the required rendering/visualization software and hardware are resided in the computer which is used to perform this task. If a user wants to obtain the volume data rendering result for a remotely located data set, he/she has to 1) transmit the entire volume data set from the remote location to his local computer via a network; 2) generate the rendering result from the local copy of the data and display the result, using the rendering/visualization software and hardware installed on his local computer. This approach, referred to as the two-step (i.e., transmitting and rendering/visualizing) approach, is often impractical and undesirable for the following reasons: 1) This approach requires transmitting a large volume data set (e.g., 150 MB in a CT angiography study) over a network, which frequently is not practical for even normal networks (such as, the Ethernet) available in a hospital setting. It is even less practical for a direct dial-up (from home) using a telephone line with a modem. 2) This approach causes a long initial delay because it takes a long time to transmit a large data set over a network, and the rendering and study cannot be started until transmission of the entire data set is completed. This delays the delivery of healthcare service. 3) This approach is costly because performing volume data rendering/visualization this way imposes stringent requirements on the network as well as the hardware (e.g., memory, storage, and processing power) and software (special for volume data rendering/visualization) of the user's local computer. 4) This approach, because of the high cost, cannot be deployed in a large scale, and therefore cannot serve as a healthcare enterprise-wide image distribution solution. 5) This approach cannot provide ubiquitous access and distribution of images to the points of the user's choice, as it can only provide image access via limited designated points of access. 6) Medical images are not used in a vacuum. Clinicians integrate the information derived from imaging studies with other clinical data (such as ECG, the blood pressure, the patient medical history) in order to make patient management decisions. What the clinician requires is ubiquitous access of the so-called electronic medical record, which integrates both image data and other clinical data. The two-step approach, due to its high cost and limited fixed access points, is not a suitable image distribution method for the electronic medical record. 7) This approach requires generating local copies of the patient data to be studied, which is often undesirable for patient data management.

Detailed Description Text (15):
With the above descriptions on system components, rendering methods, volume data rendering generator, general/special rendering and display hardware, rendering and

visualization software, as well as user interface design and functionality, implementing the volume data rendering and visualization aspects of the teleradiology system of the invention should be clear to one with ordinary skill in the volume data rendering/visualization field.

Field of Search Class/SubClass (1):
382/100

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L22: Entry 2 of 9   File: USPT   Sep 16, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6621588 B1
** See image for **Certificate of Correction** **
TITLE: Output control method and apparatus, and output system

Detailed Description Text (24):
If the PDL data is judged at Step (3) that it is not image data but general
character or figure data, the PDL data is converted into the object format
supported by the hardware renderer 8 or software renderer stored in the program ROM
6, and stored in the management RAM 7 (Step (6)).

Current US Cross Reference Classification (1):
358/1.1

Issued US Cross Reference Classification (1):
358/1.1

Field of Search Class/SubClass (27):
358/1.1

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L9: Entry 3 of 27   File: USPT   Nov 18, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6650436 B1
TITLE: Automatic sheet feed control

Abstract Text (1):
A printer in which the speed at which the recording medium is loaded into the
printer prior to printing, at which the recording medium is moved through the
printer during printing, and at which the recording medium is ejected from the
printer after printing, are automatically selected based upon existing print modes
and printing-related conditions, and which provides for concurrent pre-printing
processes and tasks to occur during the loading of the recording medium.

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L10: Entry 2 of 17   File: USPT   Mar 16, 2004

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6707566 B1
TITLE: DATA PROCESSING APPARATUS, PRINT PROCESSING APPARATUS, DATA PROCESSING
METHOD OF DATA PROCESSING APPARATUS, PRINT PROCESSING METHOD OF PRINT PROCESSING
APPARATUS, AND MEMORY MEDIUM STORING COMPUTER READABLE PROGRAMS THEREIN

Brief Summary Text (5):
Hitherto, there is a printing system such that a data processing apparatus such as
host computer, scanner, or the like to generate a print job and a plurality of
print processing apparatuses are connected through a communication medium and a
plurality of print processing apparatuses simultaneously process one print job in
parallel, thereby improving a printing speed.

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L10: Entry 4 of 17   File: USPT   Jul 29, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6600569 B1
** See image for **Certificate of Correction** **
TITLE: Printing control apparatus, printing control method, printing control
system, and storage medium in which printing control program is stored

Detailed Description Text (221):
Since print job data received in units of print jobs are concurrently processed in
units of command information, the wait time is shortened and high-speed processing
can be performed as compared with serial processing.

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L11: Entry 1 of 11   File: JPAB   Jan 10, 1997

PUB-NO: JP409006561A
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 09006561 A
TITLE: PRINTER CONTROL DEVICE

PUBN-DATE: January 10, 1997

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:
NAME   COUNTRY
OMORI, SATOSHI

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:
NAME   COUNTRY
FUJI XEROX CO LTD

APPL-NO: JP07154778
APPL-DATE: June 21, 1995

INT-CL (IPC): <u>G06</u> <u>F</u> <u>3/12</u>

ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To prevent the reduction of through-put when printing aborting processing is executed by a printer control device capable of <u>simultaneously processing plural printing jobs</u>.

CONSTITUTION: When a printout aborting instruction is applied from an instruction means 10 to an output control part 20, an instruction substituting part 23 sets up the number of output sheets for an abort-instructed job which is stored in an output storing part 21 to '0' and substitutes a non-output instruction for an output instruction stored in an instruction storing part 31 included in an output processing part 30. When the contents of the storing part 31 express a non-output instruction, a non-output instruction response control part 32 in the processing part 30 inhibits the printout of a job corresponding to the non- output instruction and informs the control part 20 only of the output end of the job. Thereby the aborting processing can be executed without deleting the output instructions of jobs other than the aborted job which are stored in the storing part 31.

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